

# Offshore Wind O&M Challenges



**2011 Wind Turbine  
Condition Monitoring  
Workshop**

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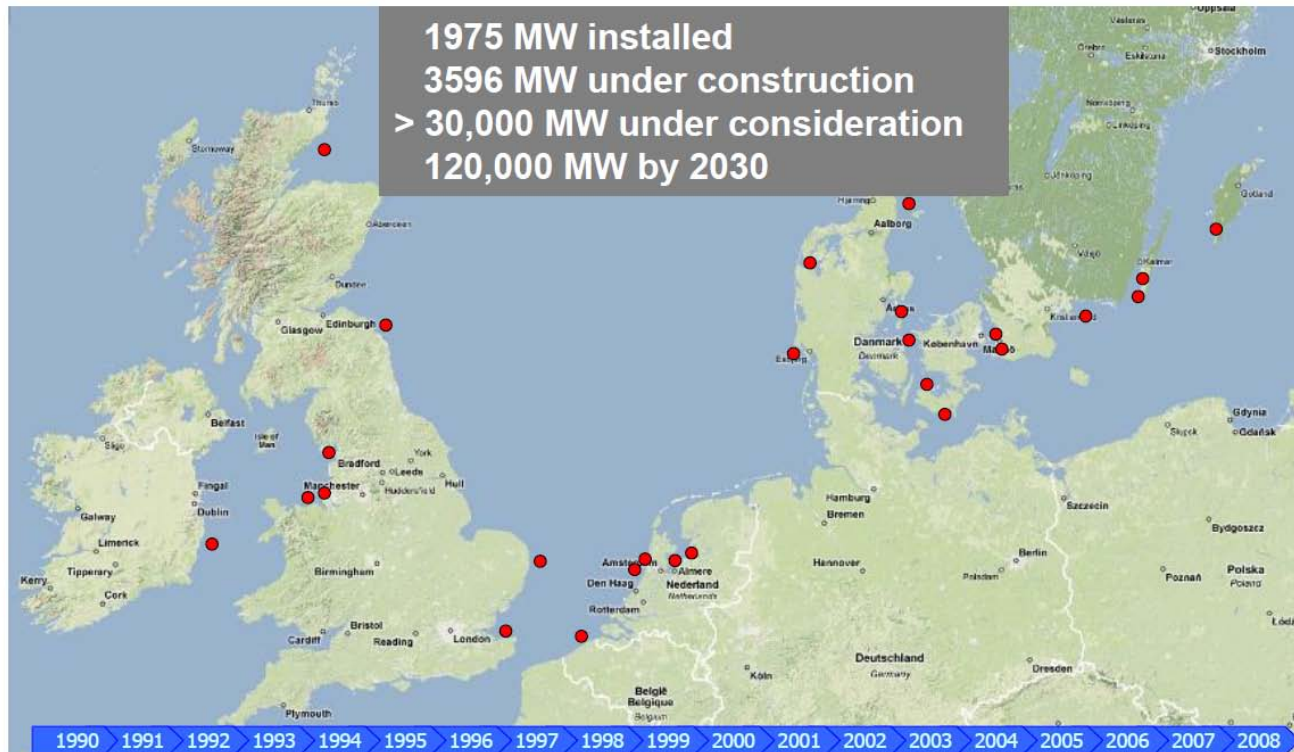
**September 19<sup>th</sup>, 2011**

# Overview

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- Offshore Wind in Europe
- Offshore Wind in the United States
- Current Technology
- Technology Trends
- Offshore O&M Challenges
- Opportunities

# Offshore Wind in Europe



Source: TUDelft Offshore Engineering / ECN

34

**China: 135MW installed; 2GW authorized**  
**United States: 2.4 GW proposed**

# Offshore Wind in the United States

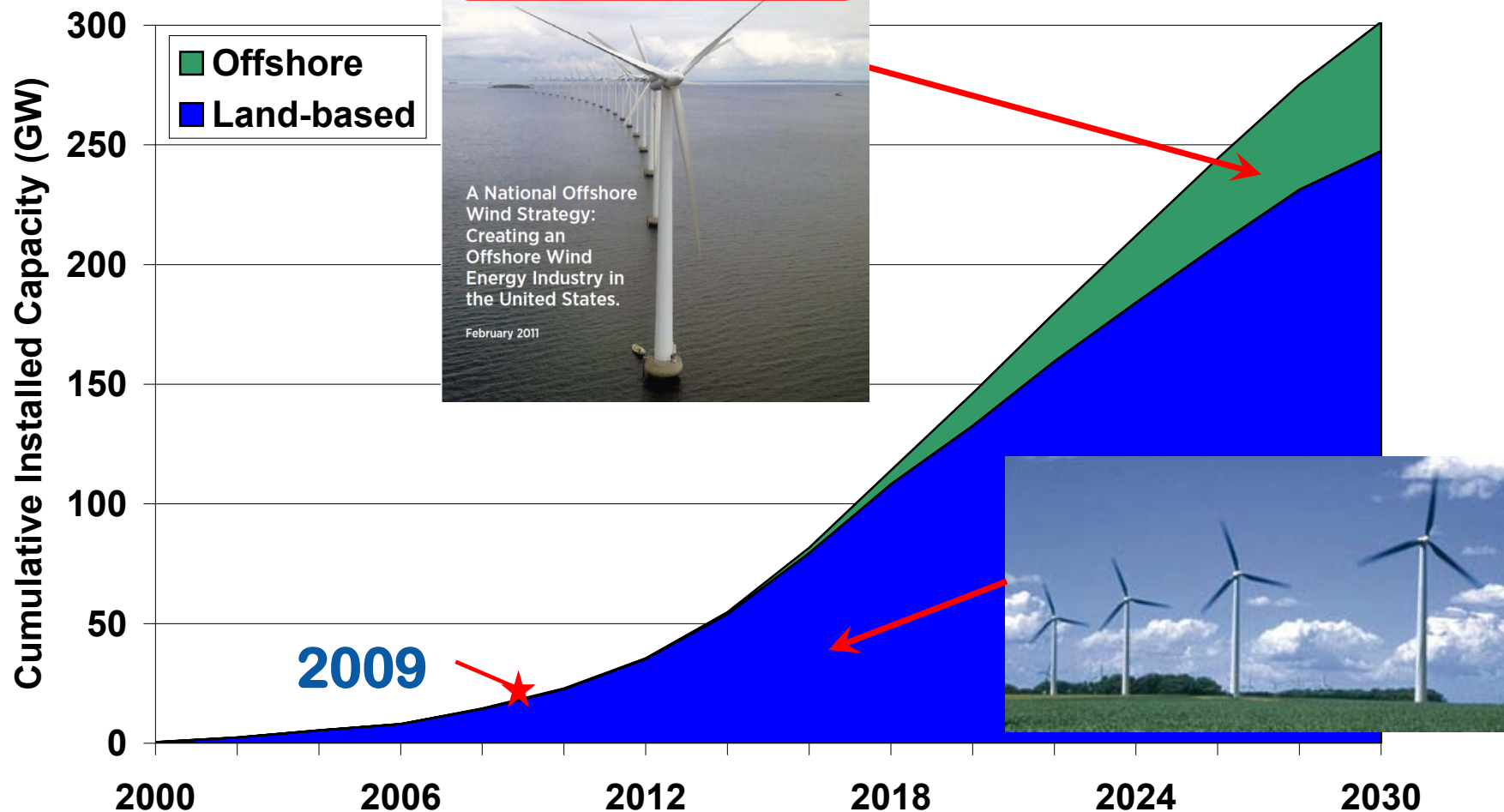


NREL

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

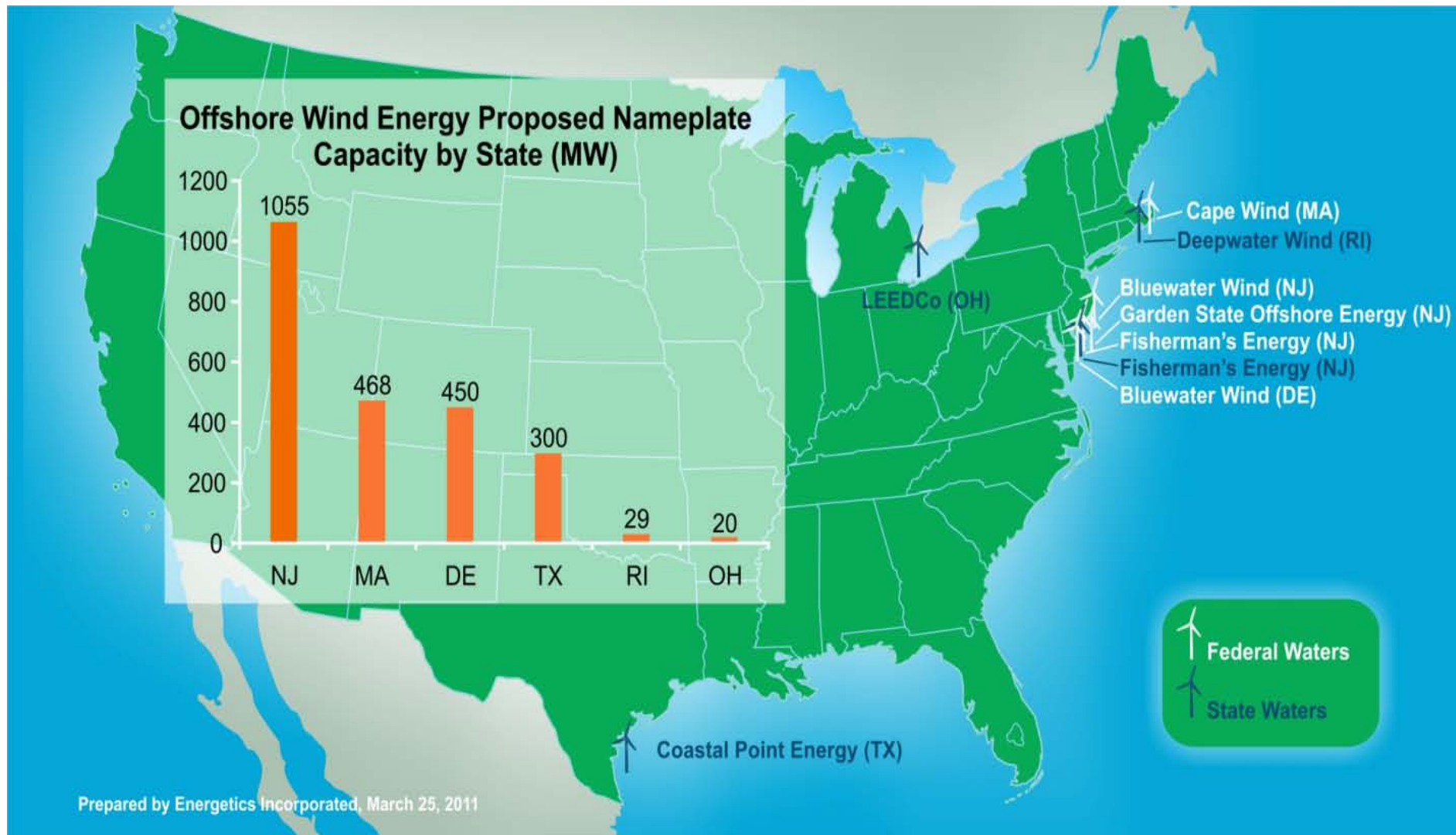
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54 GW at 7 ¢/kWh by 2030  
10 GW at 10 ¢/kWh by 2020

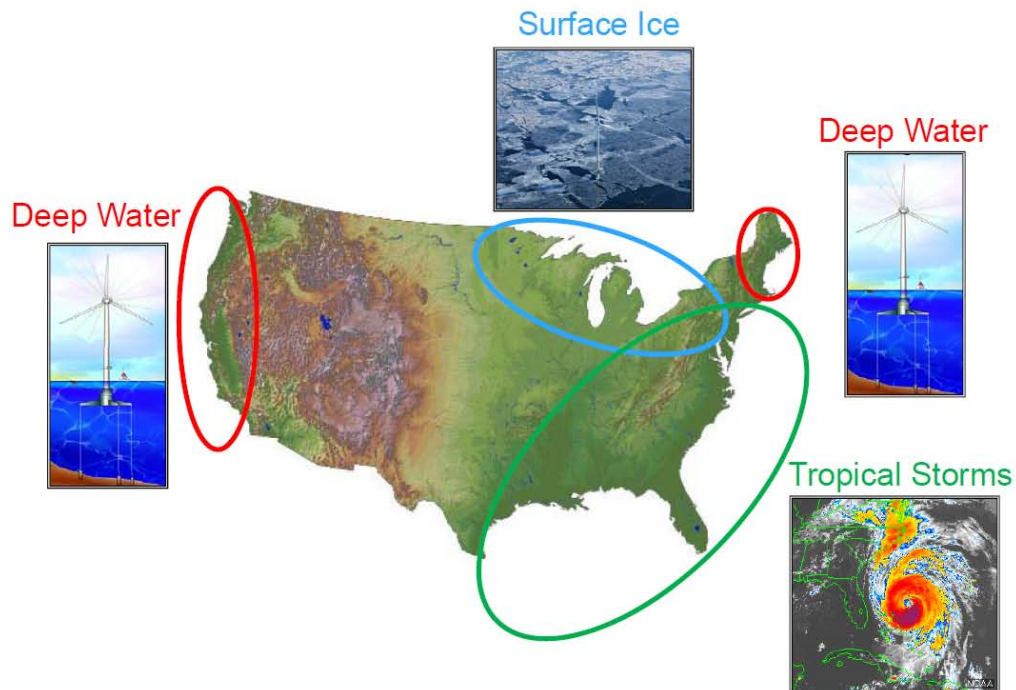


<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/windandhydro/pdfs/41869.pdf>

# Offshore Wind in the United States



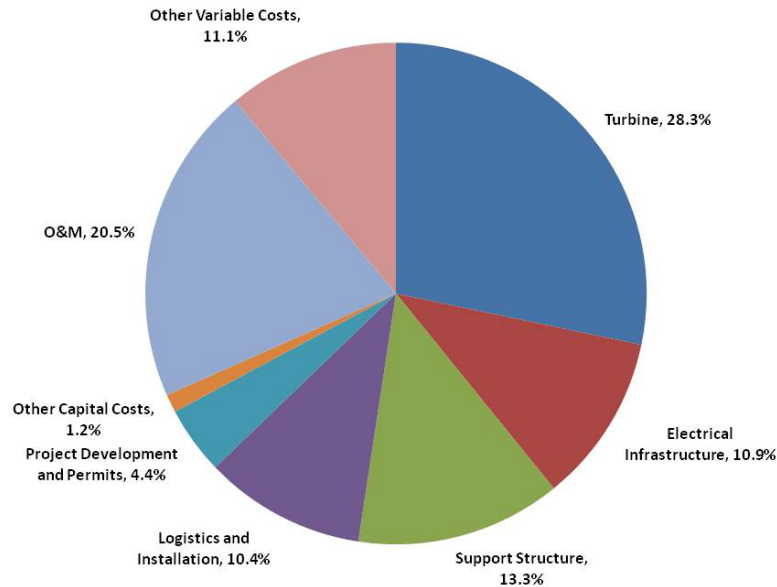




**New sensors and condition based monitoring equipment will be needed to adapt to these new environments.**

## Technology Challenges

- Corrosion Protection
- Nacelle pressurization
- Personnel Access, shelter, and safety
- Wind/Wave Structural Design
- Hurricanes
- Ice Loading
- Grids and submarine electrical infrastructure
- Condition monitoring and predictive maintenance
- Inspection
- Decommissioning
- Environmental impacts



Estimated life cycle cost breakdown for a baseline offshore wind project

Source	O&M Cost (2010\$/MWh)
Ernst & Young (2009)	\$50
KPMG (2010)	\$27 - \$48
ECN (Lako, 2010)	\$40 - \$66
EWEA (Krohn, et al, 2009)	\$21
IEA (Salvadores and Keppler 2010)	\$11 - \$54
Cape Wind (MDPU 2010)	\$30 to \$50
Average	\$39

Offshore wind O&M cost estimates

- Operations and maintenance costs vary significantly by project:
  - Depth
  - Distance to shore
  - Prevailing sea and weather conditions (UKERC 2010).
- Offshore O&M costs are estimated to be twice as much as onshore
  - ~20.5% of life cycle costs of an offshore wind project
  - Reported values range from \$11 - \$66/MWh
  - Driven by frequent minor repairs or faults that are unknown



- Fixed bottom shallow water 0-30m depth
- 2 – 5 MW upwind rotor configurations
- 70+ meter tower height on monopoles and gravity bases
- Existing oil and gas experience is essential
- **Reliability problems have discouraged early boom in development.**
- Costs are 2X land-based due to higher than expected cost and **uncertainty with O&M**, logistics, and installation.



## Offshore Wind farm Maintenance Egmond aan Zee

### Offshore demonstration project supported by Dutch government

- Selection of site
- Issue of building permits
- Investment subsidy
- Production subsidy

### Built and operated by NoordzeeWind

- 36 Vestas 3 MW V90 wind turbines
- 1 met mast, 116 m high
- Hub height 70 m, rotor diameter 90 m
- Monopiles with scour protection
- Water depth 20 m
- 3 x 34 kV cables to the shore
- 34/150 kV substation on shore
- Renewable electricity for +/- 100.000 house holds (~ 330 GWh)
- Design life 20 years

*Slide Credits:*

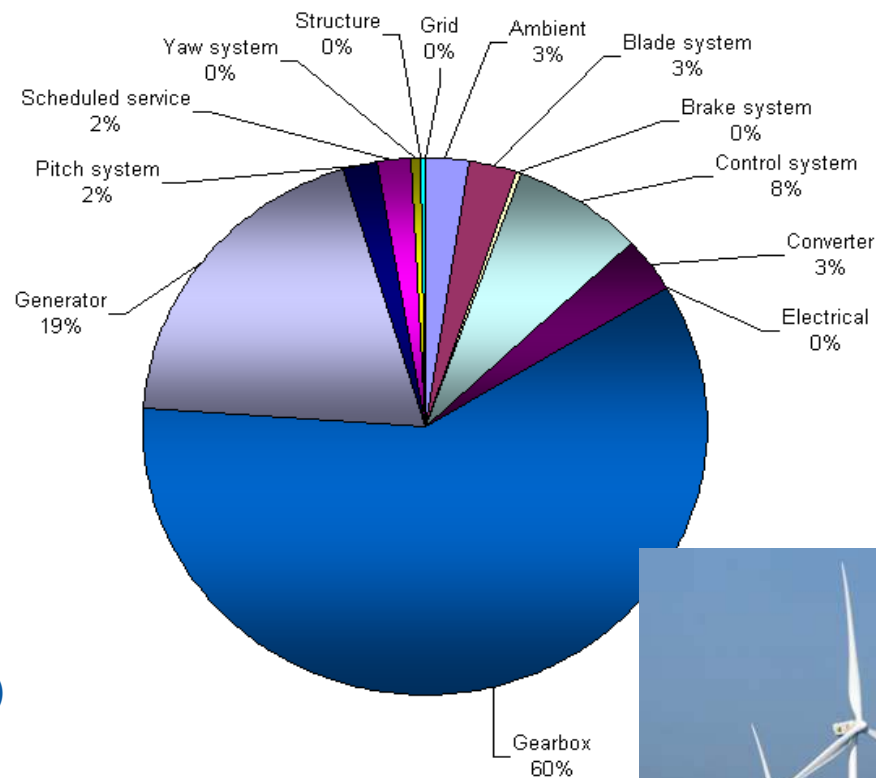
Jaap 't Hooft  
SenterNovem

Henk Kouwenhoven  
NoordzeeWind

EOW 2009 Stockholm

### Percent Lost MWh

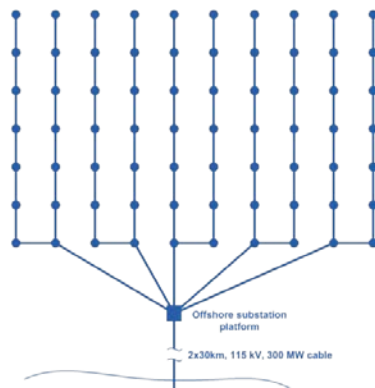
Ref: Operations Report 2008, NoordzeeWind, Doc No. OWEZ\_R\_000\_20090807  
Operations 2008.pdf, websites: [www.noordzeewind.nl](http://www.noordzeewind.nl)



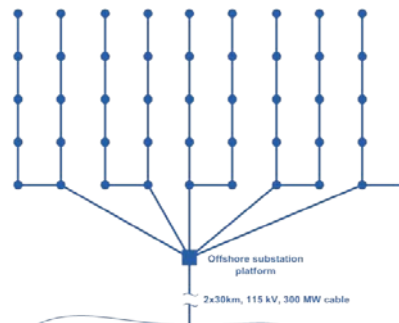
# Technology Trends

## – Turbine Scaling

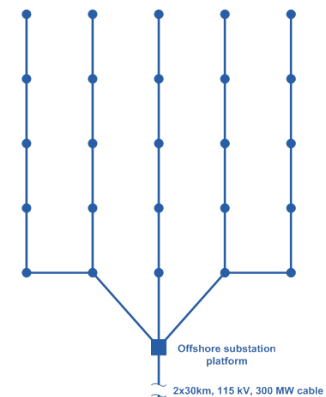
- Larger rotors, taller towers, higher nameplate capacity, primarily enabled by advanced controls (UpWind 2011).
- Component and machine economies of scale. Fewer trips from port to installation site.
- Fewer foundations and maintenance trips per unit of installed capacity.
- Reduced production, installation, and O&M costs.
- Downtime on larger scale turbines will have larger impact on AEP



**3.6 MW Turbines**



**5 MW Turbines**



**10 MW Turbines**

**Offshore machines will have a higher value proposition for health monitoring technology.**

# Offshore Maintenance Challenges

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Credit: ABB



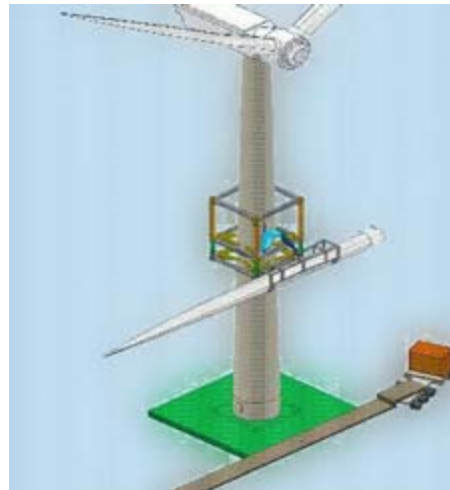
Credit: GE Energy

Lower availability in offshore projects has been an issue— 80-95% as compared to 95-98% onshore

- Vessel deployment cost and logistics
- Accessibility
  - Eliminate need for specialized vessels
  - Weather Windows
  - Safe personnel access
- Reliability
  - Turbine designs for reduced maintenance

# Offshore Maintenance Challenges

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Courtesy: [www.scottish-enterprise.com/stn-feb07-3](http://www.scottish-enterprise.com/stn-feb07-3)



## Vessel Deployment Costs and Logistics

- Day rates for vessels are very expensive
- Vessels are scarce and may not be available when needed.
- To minimize costs maintenance actions should limit use
- Turbine designs should incorporate strategies to avoid large vessel dependence.

# Offshore Maintenance Challenges

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## Accessibility

- 30-50 % down time due to poor weather
- Varies from site to site and year to year
- Accessibility is dependent on weather conditions
- Sea state is a driving factor
- Stepping off a boat to a landing point is only safe in calm waters
- Weather windows can be widened with better access and construction methods
  - smaller boats
  - temporary bridges
- Improve forecasting integrated into maintenance strategy





# Offshore Maintenance Challenges

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## Reliability

- Reliability is central to offshore economic viability.
- Reliability must be improved at the design stage.
- How to improve reliability:
  - All systems and subsystems should be specified. Understand failure modes and risk of failure
  - Certification
  - Comprehensive testing at full systems level and subcomponent level
  - Redundancy only where appropriate
  - What should the target be?





## Health Monitoring

- Improved preventative and corrective maintenance schemes are critical for economic viability
  - reduce the number of unscheduled visits
  - can avoid the cost of site visits through improved CBM.
- Intelligent integrated control systems that are self diagnostic
  - fault accommodating control can help mitigate control system failures with strategies that compensate for sensor and actuator faults
  - increased robustness that allows maintenance to be delayed until a scheduled visit to minimize access frequency

## Example of Alarm Severity Responses

Severity	Type	Planning of inspection
6	Danger	Immediate Response
5	Alert	One week response
4	Alert	Inspect on next scheduled visit
3	Alert	scheduled visit
2	Good	No action
1	System	Check on next visit

